

Law Enforcement News

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Storm of criticism follows Philly PD's MOVE bombing

American law enforcement had probably not witnessed anything like it since members of the radical Symbionese Liberation Army were incinerated in a blaze that followed a prolonged siege by Los Angeles police and sheriff's deputies.

But the actions taken by the Philadelphia police last month in an attempt to evict the anti-establishment group MOVE from its ramshackle row-house headquarters resulted in consequences unprecedented in American police history, and predictably have provoked sharp criticisms of the police, and equally strong defenses by the police themselves.

The reaction of many observers to the police force's use of a two-pound bomb against the MOVE building, and the subsequent con-

flagration that consumed 60 houses on neighboring blocks, was summed up by Jonathan Rubenstein, a researcher and former Philadelphia police officer who wrote a seminal study of that city's police department, "City Police."

"The use of a bomb to reach measures of extreme violence is unconscionable and the consequences are incalculable. The people who chose these means, both tactically at a police level and strategically at a political level, will have to bear the consequences of their act, which was to destroy a whole neighborhood. It's perfectly predictable that that was one of the possible outcomes."

The blaze that ravaged the West Philadelphia neighborhood — called one of the worst residen-



Onlookers near the scene of the police siege at MOVE headquarters take cover as police officers traded gunfire with members of the radical group.

Wide World Photo

tial fires in the city's history — was the final result of a two-day siege by police on the headquarters of MOVE.

The siege was colored at least in part by past dealings the Phila-

delphia police have had with MOVE. In August 1978, Police Officer James Ramp was killed and four other officers, five firefighters and one MOVE member were wounded in a gun

battle after MOVE failed to leave a house in Powelton Village.

Nine MOVE members were sentenced in 1981 to prison terms of 9 to 100 years for the shootings.

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Webb-Dotson aftermath:

Concern grows for rape victims

There is a growing fear among women's advocacy groups and rape-counseling services that the recent Cathleen Webb-Gary Dotson rape case has cemented in the public consciousness a myth they have been trying to dispel — the myth of the woman who lies and cries rape.

The new concern about the effects of the Webb case stems from such considerations as the nature of the crime of rape, cultural myths held about women in our society and the basic fact that the Webb episode is a case of a woman's credibility.

Observed Jennifer Brown, president of the New York City chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW), "If there were a murder case or another kind of assault case, and the key person for the prosecution recanted their testimony, without weighing the merits of the recanted testimony, no one would be saying this endangers all future murder cases. The only reason the question has come up is because it's a woman's credibility on the matter of rape."

Cathleen Webb's case was spotlighted by the media when she recanted her story that Gary Dotson had kidnapped and brutally raped her eight years before. Dotson was serving a 25-to-50-year prison sentence when Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson commuted his sentence to time served, or six years.

Webb says now that she made

the story up because she was afraid she had become pregnant after sexual intercourse with her boyfriend, David Beirne.

At a special hearing in a Cook County, Ill. courthouse, Webb described how she tore her clothes and scratched herself with a shard of glass. She also said she had faked the description of her assailant. Webb told the hearing how she had hidden her anguish at seeing Dotson sentenced and had hidden her secret from her husband, friends and fellow parishioners.

The Illinois Prison Review board held the three-day clemency hearing, which was presided over by Gov. Thompson. The governor's options included granting Dotson a pardon, commuting his sentence or returning him to prison.

Thompson chose to commute Dotson's sentence, basing his decision on the time Dotson had served and on his good behavior in prison. In ordering Dotson's release, Thompson said "no good purpose would have been served" by returning Dotson to prison.

With Webb's recantation of her earlier testimony, and Dotson's release from prison, has come the fear that rape victims will be more reluctant to come forward in the future.

Flora Colao, founder of the rape-crisis center at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York, said, "Rape by nature of the crime is already so invasive, and then the

fear for women always is that they won't be believed. To then have something where someone can say, 'Well now we have a reason not to believe you because of Cathy Webb...'

Colao added that women have been more afraid to report rapes lately and are doubting themselves more. "In an acquaintance rape situation," Colao said, "I had one woman say to me, 'I know I was raped, because I have bruises and I fought and I know I said no, but what if in six years from now I don't still feel that way?'"

Colao's experiences and views were echoed by Jan Schwartz, director of the Minneapolis Rape and Sexual Abuse Center. "We have had three or four rape victims calling, very concerned about the case and wanting to know what kind of effect it would have. I think victims will be more careful of reporting, that they may believe the myths are right and that no one will believe them. That really may happen."

Colao also questioned the way in which information about the case was presented by the media. "On the one hand they never met, but forensically his pubic hair was found on her body. That didn't get the press but the picture of the two of them together on the Today show, that got lots of press. Evidence that clearly linked him with the crime did not get the press."

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Progress noted on take-home car tax

The law enforcement community has begun to make some headway in its battle against proposed Internal Revenue Service regulations that would tax police take-home cars as fringe benefits.

Responding to a firestorm of protest from law enforcement organizations nationwide, the House of Representatives on May 8 approved legislation sponsored by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), which would exempt marked vehicles from the \$3 a day withholding tax and from virtually all of the bookkeeping that would accompany the new IRS regulation.

Meanwhile, the issue of unmarked take-home cars will be defined more specifically as to which ones can be exempted from the IRS regulation, according to Craig W. Floyd, a legislative assistant to Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.). The specifications will be drafted by the U.S. Treasury Department.

"Intent was spelled out pretty clearly," Floyd said. "As long as the unmarked vehicle is used an overwhelming majority of the time for law enforcement purposes, then it would be excluded."

Currently, there is no distinction in the regulation between a private-sector executive's company car and a police vehicle.

There has been no objection from the Reagan Administration

on this issue, Floyd said. "I would expect it will be enacted into law. The House has already acted in final form. The Senate still has to pass this conference report but that is really more or less a formality."

Hearings held by the IRS on April 17 heard testimony from spokesmen representing such groups as the Police Management Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Federal Law Enforcement Association and the National Sheriffs' Association.

John Norton, the first vice president of IACP, told the IRS that taxing take-home vehicles was a blatant form of Federal infringement upon local authority. "Coming in an Administration that is trying to get government off people's backs, these regulations are unfair, unworkable, and ill-advised."

The regulation stems from the IRS's interpretation of a section of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 concerning fringe benefits. IRS maintains that the regulation is the result of a change in law to tax any fringe benefit, including the use of a personal car. In order to have the regulation changed administratively, an IRS spokesman said, it would be necessary to prove that the benefit is going to the employer and not the employee.

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — An acting police lieutenant in East Windsor has filed formal complaints with state and Federal agencies charging that he is being discriminated against because of his age. Lieut. Carl Weymouth, 53, wants to be promoted permanently to lieutenant, which would make him the department's second in command. Weymouth, a 23-year veteran, says a new promotional procedure for lieutenants gives preferential treatment to two younger candidates.

Publicity over alleged stun-gun abuses by the New York City Police Department has led to a delay in plans by the Bridgeport police to test and purchase the weapons for the Connecticut coastal city.

DELAWARE — State police have taken a cue from neighboring Maryland and plan to implement "rolling roadblocks" — two patrol cars going side-by-side at 55 mph — in order to slow traffic during the Memorial Day weekend.

MASSACHUSETTS — A rising number of convictions for drunken driving has prompted Gov. Michael Dukakis to announce the opening or expansion of six correctional facilities to handle DWI offenders.

NEW JERSEY — Police in Leonia refused to march in a local Memorial Day parade, in a protest over the reduction in overtime pay for the parade from four hours to two hours.

NEW YORK — Crimes against subway passengers in New York City dropped by 15.4 percent in the first quarter of 1985 compared to the same period last year. Officials credit the addition of 300 police officers and \$3 million for the decrease.

The Republican-controlled State Senate failed by one vote to override Gov. Mario Cuomo's veto of a death-penalty bill. An override is said to be unlikely in the Assembly, which has a

Democratic majority.

Three state troopers who risked their lives in the line of duty were presented with the highest state police award for bravery last month. Honored with the Brummer Award during ceremonies in Albany were Sgt. David Grossman of Islip Terrace, Investigator Walter Delap of the Painted Post barracks, and Trooper Luis Soto of the Dover Plains station.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — The FBI is looking into claims that Dumas Police Chief Ronnie Ferguson bugged the home and office of Alderman Clay Oldner in a dispute over the firing of a police officer.

FLORIDA — Pinellas County Sheriff Gerry Coleman has banned electric shock weapons from his department following reports that the devices were used to jolt drunks awake. One deputy has been forced to quit and two supervisors have been demoted in the wake of the charges.

Broward County commissioners have allowed Sheriff Nick Navarro to place uniformed officers in some middle schools next fall, as part of an effort to reduce crime and promote respect for the police.

LOUISIANA — A State Senate committee has killed legislation that would raise the state's drinking age from 18 to 21.

NORTH CAROLINA — Thirty-year-old Timothy Allen, a resident of Washington, D.C., has been charged with murder in the shooting death last month of state trooper Raymond Worley, 44. Three others were charged as accessories in the slaying.

TENNESSEE — Local police officers would receive up to \$600 in bonus pay if they participate in extra in-service training, under the terms of a bill passed by the State Senate. Officers would be eligible for the extra pay upon

completion of 40 hours of training.

Midwest

MICHIGAN — Federal agents have broken up what they say is the biggest illegal prescription-drug ring in Michigan history. The ring, operating in Macomb County, had reportedly netted millions of dollars in profits each year since the operation began in 1979.

OHIO — The state House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved establishment of a uniform 911 emergency telephone system throughout the state. The system would be installed locally, but over the next 20 years the state would pick up the installation costs, estimated at \$15.6 million.

The Woodlawn Village Council has named two new police officers to replace officers who died earlier this year. The appointees, who will bring the local police department up to its full complement of 12 officers, are Linda Craemer, 30, and Bradley Thompson, 28.

Dayton police Lieut. Dan Baker, who was assigned last August to head an internal police investigation into alleged police wrongdoing, has been charged with failure to report a crime. Baker was charged in a case stemming from illegal wiretaps in the 1970's.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — Gov. Rudy Perpich has agreed not to veto legislation to unify handgun laws statewide. The bill passed the legislature with enough votes to override a veto. A similar bill passed last year was vetoed by Perpich.

NORTH DAKOTA — Griggs County commissioners have asked

the governor to remove Sheriff Vernon M. Fuglestad because of misconduct, neglect of duty and gross incompetence. Commissioners say Fuglestad illegally served eviction notices on three landowners.

SOUTH DAKOTA — The National Sheriffs' Association has refused to insure the city jail in Winner because of excessive losses, the city says. The jail was closed on April 16 when its liability insurance was cancelled.

Southwest

ARIZONA — The Maricopa County Sheriff's Department has opened an information-referral hot line for missing children and child-abuse cases. A department spokesman said the service is designed to direct callers to where they can receive counseling and appropriate law-enforcement assistance.

COLORADO — Ronald "Sandy" Jones, convicted in January of running the first heroin manufacturing lab seized in the U.S., has been sentenced to 16 years in prison. Jones had asked a judge to sentence him to death, claiming that he "won't make it" in prison. Police uncovered Jones's lab and \$7 million worth of heroin in a 1983 raid.

OKLAHOMA — For the second time in three years, the Bryan County Sheriff's Department has run out of money, forcing Sheriff Garry McCain to lay off three of the county's four deputies. In addition, all employees except for six jailers and one cook have been let go. The sheriff's office was closed until the start of the new fiscal year on July 1.

Tulsa County sheriff's deputy Curtis Webster has filed a \$10,000 discrimination suit against Sheriff Frank Thurman, claiming that black employees are permitted to grow mustaches, but whites may not. Webster is white.

NEW MEXICO — District Attorney Steven Schiff has allowed the Albuquerque police vice squad to continue its practice of occasionally taking nude and seminude photographs of persons arrested on suspicion of prostitution. "The police informed me that...they take [photographs] only in those cases where extra evidence may be needed in court," Schiff said. "I will not change their policy."

TEXAS — Randall County Sheriff Cliff Longest died May 10 of a heart attack at age 57. Police Chief Harold Hooks, 45, of Canyon, has been appointed to serve until the 1986 general election.

The family of David Jefferson, a 15-year-old who was killed last November 16 during a scuffle with police, has filed a \$5-million lawsuit against the City of Fort Worth and the city's police department.

The Houston Police Department has begun enforcing an ordinance that gets tough on alarm-system owners who are chronic suppliers of false alarm calls. A department announcement said that false alarms took away 12.4 percent of the police force's response ability in 1984.

UTAH — The forest service will begin paying off-duty county sheriffs \$7 an hour to patrol foothills for marijuana during the summer months. Payments are not to exceed \$2,000.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — The son of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates has been arrested in the armed robbery of narcotics from a drug store, police in Huntington Beach said last month. Lowell Scott Gates, 29, surrendered to police and was held in lieu of \$50,000 bail pending arraignment.

San Francisco Police Chief Con Murphy has demoted two commanders, Raymond Canepa and Gerald D'Arcy, to captain as part of what was termed a change to a new management style.

HAWAII — Det. Sgt. Rodney Aurello, 34, was said to be in fair condition after a helicopter crashed during a search for marijuana. As a result of the search police seized 19,300 plants.

OREGON — The family of a man who died after police used a "sleeper hold" on him has filed a \$15-million lawsuit against the City of Portland. A coroner's inquest ruled the death a homicide. A grand jury investigation is continuing.

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Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

Policing, summer style — interviews with police chiefs in two contrasting summer resort areas.

Only in Law Enforcement News

Use of force to be studied

New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo has announced plans to set up a special commission with sweeping investigative and subpoena powers to examine the use of force by police agencies throughout the state.

The creation of the investigative panel, known as a Moreland Act Commission, was spurred by the recent allegations of police brutality in the New York City Police Department. Describing the Federal, legislative and local inquiries into the brutality allegations as "dramatic evidence that the problem has become an insistent and pervasive one," Cuomo said, "Its cause is not limited to one city or county. Its solution cannot be discovered by inquiries limited in their scope to a specific incident or jurisdiction."

Cuomo's criminal-justice coordinator, Lawrence T. Kurlander, said the commission will not investigate specific instances of alleged excessive force but will instead explore such issues as police recruitment, training, supervision, discipline and "the usefulness of residency laws for police."

Later, however, a spokesman for the Governor, Martin J. Steadman, said that the commission will indeed be investigating specific instances of alleged

brutality and police misconduct.

"There's no question they'll be looking at instances," he said, "but not if it's going to jeopardize any ongoing investigation or legal proceeding. Of course they have to look at instances if they are going to come to a conclusion and issue recommendations."

The appointment of a Moreland Commission was recommended to Cuomo in a 200-page report on deadly-force procedures employed throughout the state. The report, written by Commissioner Richard J. Condon of the Division of Criminal Justice Services, also made several other recommendations, none of which were specifically endorsed by the Governor.

In a cover letter accompanying the report, Condon recommended that the commission examine "current methods of police recruitment, residency requirements, training, supervision, discipline and responses to civilian complaints, as well as police/community relations, and methods by which the prosecutorial response can be made more effective and fair."

Cuomo has also directed the Moreland Commission to consider a number of other recommendations contained in Condon's report:

¶ In cases of deadly force,

grand jury proceedings should be made public to guarantee public disclosure of all elements of the case;

¶ Police departments should make public all cases where deadly force has been used, whether inquiries were done internally or by a civilian review panel;

¶ A statewide reporting system should be created to monitor instances in which police officers use their guns;

¶ Police departments should adopt regulations prohibiting the firing of warning shots, shots fired at or from moving vehicles or shots fired to summon assistance.

¶ The recruitment of minority officers, especially in areas where English is spoken as a second language, should be increased.

¶ Police departments and local governments should consider eliminating laws or regulations requiring that officers carry their guns off-duty.

In his report, Condon said that blacks and Hispanics believed police are more likely to use deadly force against a member of a minority group than against a white. "This perception is creating much of the current acrimony over the recent police killings of New York citizens," the report said.

Meanwhile, State Senator Roy Goodman, the chairman of the Senate Investigations Committee, has opened a series of hearings on the operations of the New York City Police Department in the wake of recent charges of brutality, alleged hit-and-run incidents and unjustified shootings.

"This is a matter of my judgment that it is desirable to explore certain sensitive questions in a public hearing format," Goodman said.

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Motor homes opened to searches by police

When is a home not a home? When it's a vehicle, according to a recent Supreme Court ruling.

In a 6-to-3 decision that expanded the search powers of police, the Court ruled that motor homes are more like vehicles than homes, and thus law enforcement officers may search them without a warrant if they reasonably believe that criminal activity is going on.

Law enforcement agencies had sought the decision in light of the growing use of mobile homes to transport drugs or illegal aliens.

The popularity of motor homes, recreational vehicles and campers has grown markedly over the past few years. An estimated one million people live in some form of motor home.

The ruling handed down May 13, in *California v. Charles R. Carney*, expands the so-called "automobile exception" to the Fourth Amendment's protection against warrantless searches. According to the facts of the case, California state drug agents had reliable information that a motor home parked in downtown San Diego was being used to exchange sex for marijuana. The agents entered the motor home without a warrant and found enough incriminating evidence to obtain a conviction.

The conviction was subsequently overturned by the California Supreme Court, which ruled that a motor home's primary function is to "provide the occupant with living quarters."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, writing the Supreme Court's majority opinion, disagreed, concluding that the most important aspect was not the occupant's expectation of privacy but the ease with which the motor home could be "moved beyond the reach of the police."

In a footnote to the opinion, however, Burger suggested that such authority might not pertain to motor homes up on blocks, which are thus being used as residences and not as transportation.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice John Paul Stevens was joined by Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall in noting that while a motor home may not be a castle, it is the functional equivalent of a hotel room, fishing or hunting lodge or vacation and retirement home.

"These places may be as spartan as a humble cottage when compared to the most majestic mansion, but the highest and most legitimate expectations of privacy associated with these temporary abodes should command the respect of this court," Stevens wrote.

Stevens noted that a search warrant would have been easy for the drug agents to obtain since the motor home in San Diego was parked a few blocks from the courthouse "where dozens of magistrates were available to entertain a warrant application."

Stevens also criticized his fellow Justices for using the first motor home case to come their way to establish a nationwide rule for the search of motor homes. Stevens declared that the Justices "can barely glimpse the diverse lifestyles associated with recreational vehicles and mobile living quarters."

Buckling up grows

A Gallup Poll conducted in April has reported that the number of American adults using seat belts has risen to 40 percent. The latest figure represents an increase of 15 percentage points since last year.

IACP: CBS show misses the mark

The International Association of Chiefs of Police has taken angry exception to the CBS-TV docudrama "The Atlanta Child Murders," calling on the network for a public apology for its "inaccurate, distorted and inexcusable" portrayal of law enforcement.

In a letter of condemnation sent to the chairman and president of CBS, Thomas H. Wyman, IACP president Thomas J. Sardinio called the docudrama a "grave injustice to this nation's law enforcement community" and condemned CBS for its "poor judgment" in airing the program.

The letter, which was accompanied by a resolution approved by IACP's board of officers, asserted that CBS offered a one-sided viewpoint of an event that covered several years and countless hours of investigation. Also, the IACP charged, Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown, who was Atlanta's Public Safety Commissioner at the time of the investigation, was not consulted in connection with the docudrama.

According to the IACP, facts germane to the outcome of the trial of Wayne Williams were glossed over by the CBS production. No reference was made, it was asserted, to some 700 fibers and dog hairs linking Williams to his victims.

"Essentially, the Atlanta in-

vestigation was a very extensive investigation involving 11 different law enforcement agencies," said Brown. "It turned out to be a model of cooperative law enforcement efforts. The docudrama completely misrepresented what occurred in the investigation, they created characters that did not exist, left out very factual information that would have lent balance to their slant, they changed facts to depict things that did not occur. In effect it was more fiction than reality, designed to depict the actual event."

"Our belief is that the way they depicted law enforcement was indeed an insult to American law enforcement," said Brown. "During the course of the investigation we utilized some of the top investigators in the country, not only those from Georgia but also called upon assistance from other places. We developed investigation strategy techniques there that were state-of-the-art. The person caught was the one responsible for the killings."

CBS has declined to comment on the letter or IACP's demand for a public apology. According to Pamela Haslam, the network's director of communications, CBS worked closely with the City of Atlanta and came up with what was believed to be a fair portrayal.

Accreditation panel OK's 7, adds new chairman & director

The police-agency accreditation movement in the U.S. has gotten a new look. At a meeting last month of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), seven police agencies were given the commission's final stamp of approval for accreditation, and a new chairman and executive director were named for the commission.

A double honor went to the Hayward, Calif., Police Department, which won accreditation approval and saw its police chief, Charles C. Plummer, chosen as chairman of the commission.

Plummer has been a member of the 21-member commission since 1983. The commission is composed of 11 law enforcement executives and 10 other representatives of the public and private sectors.

In his nine years as chief of the 215-member Hayward police

force, Plummer has instituted such programs as a youth and family services bureau, a traffic bureau, a computerized records system, community access teams and a computer-aided dispatch system.

Plummer's law enforcement career also includes 24 years with the Berkeley, Calif., Police Department, which he served briefly as acting police chief in 1974.

Plummer's unanimous selection as chairman of CALEA was brought about by the choice of Kenneth Medeiros as executive director of the commission. Medeiros, the police chief of Bismarck, N. Dak., who had been serving as chairman of the commission, was chosen unanimously to replace James V. Cotter, the commission's original executive director. Cotter has assumed the position of director of develop-

ment with the commission.

Medeiros hailed his predecessor, noting, "The commission has had the unqualified dedication and exemplary leadership of Jim Cotter and his shoes will be hard to fill."

He called the prospect of leaving Bismarck "bittersweet." His place in the North Dakota capital city will be taken temporarily by Capt. Robert Matzke, the department's field services commander, who will serve as interim chief.

Medeiros, who had been chief in Bismarck since 1978, is a 20-year veteran of the Marine Corps, from which he retired as Assistant Director of Law Enforcement.

In addition to the Hayward Police Department, those agencies that were approved for accreditation were the police departments in St. Petersburg, Fla., Fairfax County, Va., Staunton, Va., Covington, Ga., Tampa, Fla., and Indian Hill, Ohio.

People and Places

Laughing matters

Ever thought to yourself, "Boy, I really busted a gut on the job today"? If so, Sgt. Michael J. Bolton is looking for you. His aim? To make you bust a gut — the comedic way.

Bolton, a veteran of 18 years with a Washington, D.C., area police department, will soon begin publication of *American Police Humor*, a compilation of humorous anecdotes and jokes covering every facet of police work from radio blunders to SWAT.

Bolton began his own writing career in the early 1980's. In 1982 and 1983, he won a national writing contest sponsored by *Police* magazine with a work of serious fiction. Bolton said, however, that his real enjoyment has come from writing the amusing stories that will be the meat and potatoes of his new magazine.

Bolton said that *American Police Humor* will not be unduly raunchy or offensive, but added that he intends to leave in the "juicy parts" where stories would fail without them. His ambition, he said, is to use APH as a means for cops to share the "funny stuff."

Bolton will offer reduced rates to subscribers in exchange for a gift of one or more funny stories. Periodic contests will also be held and Bolton will pay for work actually published.

"We read every day about the stress of the job and the debilitating pain it brings to the lives of thousands of fine officers each day," Bolton said. "If APH can help brighten our perspective and alleviate some of that pain by offering a few hearty belly laughs, then it will be fulfilling its purpose."

Webster honored

William H. Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been named as the first recipient of the Patrick V. Murphy Award for Distinguished Service to American Law Enforcement.

The award, established by the board of directors of the Police Foundation, will be handed out periodically to those qualified law enforcement practitioners identified through a nationwide

search.

James Q. Wilson, chairman of the board of the foundation, said the award was established to "honor [Murphy's] great contributions to the improvement of American policing."

"As a police chief, as a champion of research in policing and of higher education for the police, and as a leader of American law enforcement, Pat Murphy has contributed enormously toward making the police both more effective in controlling crime and humane in dealing with citizens."

During Murphy's 12-year tenure as president of the Police Foundation, which ended with his retirement last month, he directed more than 80 research projects and helped foster the establishment of a number of professional organizations, including the Police Executive Research Forum, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Police Management Association and the National Institute of Policing.

Board chairman Wilson hailed the selection of the FBI director as the first award recipient, citing Webster's efforts to give new direction to the FBI and enhance the bureau's relationship with other law enforcement agencies.

"In recent years, no one has done more to help improve American law enforcement in the tradition of Pat Murphy than Director Webster," Wilson said. "It is fitting that he is the first recipient of this award."

New coat of brass

The Chicago Police Department's Office of Professional Standards has signed on two new administrators, Robert Bright and Edith Elaine Siler.

Bright and Siler were appointed to the watchdog bureau by Police Superintendent Fred Rice. The previous administrators resigned this past January.

Siler, a Chicago native, received her law degree from the University of Chicago Law School. She has been an attorney with the Chicago District Counsel's Office of Internal Revenue Service since 1979 and worked her way through the ranks to the position of senior attorney.

Her duties with OPS will include overseeing the agency's investigative service and procedures, including responsibility for the major case unit, administrative review of all cases

Wanted: A new gun, a new car

Police departments in two small towns in Minnesota are having unexpected troubles in keeping equipment up to date.

In Lanesboro, a tiny hamlet in the southeast corner of the state, the town has had to borrow a gun from the Fillmore County Sheriff's Department ever since Police Chief Jack Munns retired and took Lanesboro's only gun with him.

Munns had previously shared a gun with part-time officer Tom Smith. "I used to carry rocks in my pocket for protection," Munns said.

A firearms manufacturer learned of Munns' plight and donated a gun to the town.

Now the city wants the gun back, and Munns has refused. He has offered to buy the town a different gun but will not give up his former service weapon.

Officer Smith said Munns wants the gun as a memento. The City Attorney has sent a letter to Munns requesting the weapon's return but Munns has not decided whether or not

to comply, Smith said.

The town contends that the gun belongs in the police arsenal, said Smith. Munns retorts, "The gun means quite a bit to me and not a lot to the city of Lanesboro."

Meanwhile, in the summer resort town of Breezy Point, the big need is for a new police car. The police department has already spent \$2,500 fixing the 1980 model, which has about 100,000 miles on it. The car was scheduled to be replaced last year.

The City Council wanted to double the fee for liquor licenses to pay for a new car but bar owners stepped in with a better idea — a raffle.

The tickets, priced at a dollar each, would give the purchaser a shot at a new personal car, while the proceeds would go toward the purchase of a new car for the police department. Townspeople agreed that it was a great idea.

So 4,800 tickets later, the drawing is eight months overdue, the police department is

still coaxing more life out of the same old car, and some contestants are getting restless waiting for a refund.

Apparently the town, with only 400 year-round residents, didn't even sell enough tickets to meet the cost of the second prize, a television set, let alone pay for a new car or the police car.

Five or six people have complained about the failure to hold a raffle drawing last Labor Day. Mayor Nick Anderson, who helped organize the raffle, said the contest was not a rip-off, "just something that didn't work."

Anderson and four bar and resort owners will meet to decide whether to refund the money or just to try to sell enough tickets so the prizes can be purchased and the raffle can break even.

Anderson said the city has already reached the maximum amount it can tax a community of its size and might have to reconsider raising the liquor license fee to buy the police car.

and preparation of cases for hearings before the Chicago Police Board.

Robert Bright has had extensive experience in management, personnel and training. He began his career in 1957 as a parole officer with the Illinois Department of Public Safety and Corrections, and rose through the ranks to become a deputy director of the agency in 1978.

In 1979, he was appointed associate executive director of Goodwill Industries of Metropolitan Chicago.

In his new role with OPS, Bright will be in charge of personnel, management, training, data systems and community relations.

Porno probers

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has commissioned an 11-member panel to re-examine the effects of pornography and recommend new ways to control it.

Heading the panel will be Henry Hudson, the chief prosecutor of Arlington County, Va. Hudson's claim to fame was cemented when he banished virtually all pornography from the county, which lies just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. Two years ago, Hudson was commended by President Reagan for his efforts.

Hudson said he believed his record qualified him to head the new commission. He noted that Arlington County is one of the few counties near Washington

that does not have an adult book store or a massage parlor.

Hudson said his policy of "strong law enforcement and prosecution" had kept other sex-related businesses from opening.

Hudson's appointment, however, drew sharp criticism from the American Civil Liberties Union. Barry Lynn, legislative counsel for the ACLU, said Hudson's record on civil rights is "open to question."

"It is not a strong civil liberties record," Lynn said. He added that he feared the panel might have been formed to "dream up new ways to curtail speech about human sexuality."

"I'm afraid there is a train marked 'censorship' which has just left the station," Lynn said.

Meese said the 10 other members of the panel constitute a "balanced group." Meese called for the study, he said, because pornography is more violent and easily available than it was in 1970, when the last study on pornography was done. Meese also said the commission's recommendations will in no way infringe on free speech.

The commission, which will have a budget of \$400,000 to \$500,000, is due to issue its report in June 1986.

The other members of the commission are: Judith Becker, associate professor of clinical psychology at Columbia University; Diane D. Cusack, deputy mayor of Scottsdale, Ariz.; Park Elliott Dietz, associate professor of law and behavioral medicine at the University of Virginia; James C. Dobson, founder and president of Focus on the Family, a syndicated radio program; Judge Ed-

ward J. Garcia of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California; Ellen Levine, editor of *Woman's Day* magazine; Tex Lezar, a Dallas attorney; the Rev. Bruce Ritter, president of Covenant House, a New York child-care crisis center; Frederick Schauer, professor of law at the University of Michigan; and Deanne Tilton, president of the California Consortium of Child Abuse Councils.

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What They Are Saying

"The incident was provoked, and we did what we had to do as police officers."

John O'Brien of the Fraternal Order of Police in Philadelphia, on the use of a bomb to dislodge a terrorist group from its headquarters.

Affirmative action, pro and con

The moral issues of preferential hiring & promotion systems

By Timothy Stroup

Emotions are polarized in New Orleans. Sgt. Ron Cannatella, president of the Police Association of New Orleans (PANO), charges that new city policies favor unqualified blacks and constitute "reverse discrimination." Sgt. Yvonne Bechet, who heads the Black Organization of Police, worries that affirmative action programs are mere window dressing that can easily be circumvented by the white power structure — even though that structure has a black mayor at its top.

During my week-long visit to the New Orleans Police Department, I could feel the tension among the various factions. As I met separately with many individuals, I got the distinct impression that they had never really talked with each other, but only at each other, and that the only time they ever sat down together was when the television networks brought them together for debates.

Which side is right? Do policies that give preference in hiring or promotion to members of minority groups result in unfair present discrimination against, or are racial quotas required to compensate for past injustices and to create greater future equality of opportunity? (I focus here on preferential treatment by race, but much of what I say can be extended to preference by sex.)

Questions about the morality of affirmative action are not idle, for the issue being played out in New Orleans has intensely practical consequences for police departments all across the nation, and its symbolic importance has been underscored by the Reagan Administration's intervention in lawsuits challenging programs in Detroit, Boston, Birmingham and New Orleans.

First Steps

In trying to arrive at answers, I have discussed the subject of affirmative action in classes I teach on ethics and law — classes that include many police officers and other criminal justice personnel. We have read the writings on philosophers representing diverse viewpoints, and we have studied the most important judicial opinions.

But classroom analysis can be sterile unless it is informed by a sense of the real issues facing real people. Philosophers may gain detachment and perspective from an "ivory tower," but its distance from the ground too often blurs the necessary details.

To gather evidence I wrote to the chiefs of police of about 80 large cities in all states. I asked such questions as: Does your department have affirmative action policies? If so, were these

policies adopted voluntarily or under court order? What is your recent record of hiring and promoting members of minority groups? Do you have an affirmative action officer?

The results of this inquiry were interesting. A few departments simply failed to reply and one (Philadelphia) explicitly refused to cooperate. But by and large the

interest. One way to test whether a principle is morally justifiable is to ask whether you choose it regardless of who you are. If you can imagine a "veil of ignorance" that prevents you from knowing how the principle will affect you personally, then you will accept the principle only if it is a fair one. Biased principles are too risky because they can turn out to be

its premises are true. And there seems to be some truth in its premises, or else discrimination would have no legacy and affirmative action programs would not be needed.

Our performance is a product of our ability, whether natural or acquired, and our effort. These three qualities that determine performance — natural ability, acquired

that predicts which candidates will make the best police officers, and it is not obvious that all the currently-used tests pass this test. Many tests are adopted with little real thought, remain in place through inertia, and are not themselves subject to evaluation.

Lieut. Clarence Broadnax of the Detroit Police Department's recruiting section argues convincingly that the Detroit test, used by the department during the last 10 years, is a worthy model for other departments. The product of considerable reflection and analysis, its sections are designed to measure motivation, writing skill, ability to concentrate, behavior patterns, immediate recall, intellectual capabilities, reaction under stress and emotional adjustment.

Broadnax maintains that "there is a definite relationship between entry-level test scores and on-the-job performance," as measured by the average service rating. Significantly, data indicate that blacks and whites pass the test at the same rate of 59 percent.

Race as a Qualification

But even an accurate test tells only part of the story. One important job qualification is not measured directly by tests at all: race. In some respects, a police force will be more effective if race is taken into account in hiring and promotion. Achieving racial balance on a police force is necessary to preserve harmony in racially mixed cities, to reduce the discriminatory use of discretion and to give police greater understanding of others.

This is the sort of reasoning that led Justice Powell, in the landmark *Bakke* case, to permit consideration of race in medical school admissions. Graduate schools, and by analogy police departments, will not achieve the utmost efficiency if they focus only on one kind of excellence, as reflected by test scores, and ignore the racial balance that fosters a better learning environment or, in the case of police, better community relations.

This has been shown graphically in Detroit, where complaints of police brutality, once frequent, are now almost non-existent. In contrast, New Orleans, which has been much slower in integrating its police force, headed the FBI list a few years ago in the number of such complaints.

So the argument from efficiency against affirmative action is less persuasive than it initially appears. It relies too much on narrow testing, which may be faulty, and it ignores the broader functions of a police force in modern society.

Fairness and Achievement

What about arguments from fairness? We normally think that those who are better qualified deserve to be selected, whether or not efficiency is improved. But such a principle is really too

Continued on Page 6



Two of the first black policemen hired in Atlanta in 1948. The officers were assigned to patrol only in black neighborhoods and were instructed not to arrest white people.

Wide World Photos

police chiefs were almost too helpful. Long letters arrived answering my questions in detail, bulky booklets outlining procedures were enclosed, and offers of further assistance were generously extended. I became the focus of an aura of good will and was overwhelmed by a mountain of paper.

I almost began to wonder whether there was a problem after all. Did the optimistic reports I had received reflect the actual realities? Was there really so much agreement about the value of affirmative action programs?

I soon saw that this subject could not be treated from the armchair but would require some field work. I concentrated my attention on the police departments of New Orleans and Detroit, the two leading centers of recent litigation, but also talked with police administrators and officers in Boston, New York and several other cities.

Moral Arguments

My main interest was not with numbers, but with arguments. I did not want simply to compile statistics, such as how many black officers had been promoted to sergeant, but rather to listen to and assess the various moral arguments that were made to support or condemn affirmative action programs.

Many of the arguments I heard were not moral arguments at all, but centered instead on self-

biased against you once the veil is lifted.

Most of us do not choose our moral principles in this way but tailor them to fit our own self-interest. We want a bigger slice of the pie and are not ignorant about who we are. We adopt principles that tend to favor people like ourselves and we then resort to various rationalizations to support these principles. Thus it came as no surprise to me that most of the white officers I talked with opposed affirmative action and most of the black officer favored it.

Yet genuine moral concerns were evident as well. On one side are those who abhor discrimination in any form and are convinced that affirmative action programs are discriminatory in reverse. On the other side are those who are dismayed by the inadequacy of other efforts to overcome the legacy of maltreatment of minorities in our society.

Efficiency, Ability and Effort

To critics of affirmative action, the key word is "qualifications." Viewed from the standpoint of efficiency, the argument boils down to this: Minority police candidates do less well on the relevant tests. Tests measure qualifications. Qualifications determine performance. Therefore minority candidates will not be maximally effective police officers.

The argument is not a bad one if

ability and effort — are not distributed evenly from one individual to another; some singers, for example, have better vocal chords than others, some undergo more musical training, and some exhibit more determination.

Natural ability and effort are, however, distributed evenly across races; to think otherwise would be racism pure and simple. But acquired abilities are not at all evenly distributed by race. If discrimination means anything, it means that those who are discriminated against lose out on opportunities to acquire as many abilities as those who discriminate against them.

Tests which measure natural ability, acquired ability and effort will tend to favor those who are strongest in a combination of the three. Whether this is fair given past discrimination is a separate question, but it seems at first glance efficient to award the prize of employment to the highest scorers.

Problems of Testing

Yet matters are not so simple. For one thing, an important acquired ability is the ability to take tests. Test-taking is an art in itself, requiring a certain vocabulary, a way of looking at the world, and discipline. Too often tests reward those who take tests well and thus do not measure with perfect accuracy who will do the job well.

What is needed, then, is a test

Timothy Stroup, a professor of philosophy at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, was one of the founding editors of the scholarly journal *Criminal Justice Ethics*.

The moral pros and cons of affirmative action

Continued from Page 5

broad. If we consider how qualifications are earned in the first place, we might argue instead that people deserve to be rewarded only for the things that *they themselves* had achieved, not for what they have simply been given already.

Yet our natural abilities have not been achieved by us — that is why they are "natural." In fact, there is a great amount of unfairness in the lottery of life that distributes prizes of natural abilities without our even competing.

Acquired abilities are achieved by us, and hence would seem an appropriate basis for reward. But if discrimination results in unequal opportunities to acquire abilities, then rewarding on the basis of such abilities will simply perpetuate past unfairness. It is fair to judge by acquired abilities only when everyone has had the same chance to acquire them.

Effort seems directly tied to our personal character, but even so it is related to the opportunities we have been given by others. Opportunities provide the incentive to try, to excel; when doors are systematically locked, banging one's head against the wall will create only frustration and discouragement.

Furthermore, in our society effort is, unfortunately, no ironclad guarantee of success. We all know how easy it is for some people to get by without really trying, while others put their noses to the grindstone with little result. Indeed, this was the very argument I heard from many white police officers against affirmative action: No matter how hard some whites try, they cannot be promoted because new racial quotas work against them.

The only conclusion, from the standpoint of fairness, is that qualifications do not measure accurately the moral worth of an individual. Too much depends on randomly allotted natural abilities or on discriminatory chances to gain acquired abilities. But there is another argument from fairness which may seem

more compelling.

Blame and Benefit

Many of the white officers with whom I talked complained that they were being blamed for a problem they did not create. Of course there has been discrimination, they conceded, but the discrimination was not their fault. Why, then, should they be penalized?

An important distinction is blurred by this kind of argument — the distinction between blame and benefit. Present whites may not be to blame for past discrimination, but they have definitely benefited from it. They have a head start at the opportunities that will translate into acquired qualifications and subsequently into rewards of employment.

Affirmative action programs, therefore, need not seek to establish blame, but only to equalize benefits or opportunities. But here the critics have a good reply. The benefits that have been skewed by past discrimination do favor whites, but the whites in the lower income groups from which police have traditionally been recruited are hardly among the most privileged whites in our society. Thus the burden of affirmative action will be borne disproportionately by those whites who can least afford it.

Defending Affirmative Action

I have presented some of the main arguments I heard against affirmative action and considered some of the replies that might be made to them. But what is the positive case for such programs?

Usually their proponents simply point to the terrible record of discrimination as justification in itself. The police force in Detroit was segregated for a long time, with blacks assigned to patrol rather than investigation. Scout cars were designated by race, and dispatchers were told not to send black cars into white neighborhoods. There were few black sergeants and lieutenants and they were not permitted to super-

wise white patrolmen.

Within both the city and the police force, blacks were subject to harassment and abuse. There were frequent complaints of "illegal and unreasonable arrests, of indiscriminate and open searching, of derogatory references to their race and color, and of violent, intimidating police reactions to protests against improper treatment."

All this shows that something should be done to address the problem, but not necessarily that affirmative action is the right thing to do. Any proposed solution will be worth adopting only if it can be shown to work better and be less objectionable morally than its alternatives.

An Analogy

In making their case, advocates of affirmative action often draw an analogy with a race in which one runner has the best equipment and training, while the other is wearing lead boots. No matter how objective and fair we make the finishing line, no one would call such a race fair when conditions at the starting line are so unequal.

Discrimination works something like this by distorting the available opportunities according to race. When we then try to measure achievement objectively, by tests or other such devices, we are concentrating on the finishing line rather than on the unequal starting line.

But police departments, although they can furnish models of professional integrity and racial harmony that may have far-reaching social effects, can explicitly control only the finishing line of employment and can judge only the later stages of the race for jobs and promotion. They cannot simply start the race over again and assure that all contestants have the same opportunities of education, housing and income. That is a task for society as a whole, and not for individual police chiefs, Civil Service commissions and mayors.

Unfortunately, it is also a job that is not likely to get done in the near future. So if we want to make the race fairer now we must adopt the strategy used in golf, bowling and other sports. We must introduce some system of handicapping.

Handicapping means that those with head starts must win by more than their unfair initial advantages in order truly to win. It has the effect of slanting the finishing line so that each contestant has to accomplish the same adjusted feat to win. Acquired abilities are discounted and the runners must rely on their real

natural abilities and, most important of all, on their effort.

Those who would win the race without a system of handicapping will not be pleased to have their chances reduced in order to make the race fairer. But this is where moral principles rise above narrow self-interest.

A Thought Experiment

Let's return to the thought ex-

periment I referred to earlier in talking about moral principles. Assume that there are only two races in the world, black and white, and that you do not know what your race is.

Would you choose a world in which a person's life chances would be drastically reduced by being black? No, for two reasons: Abstractly, it would be neither fair nor efficient to penalize people for characteristics over which they have no control and which are not demonstrably related to their moral worth. And practically, you would not want to build a bias against blacks into the world because it could backfire against you should you turn out to be black.

That is why people of good will are opposed to discrimination. But the real world is more complex than this.

Put back the veil of ignorance that prevents you from knowing whether you are black or white. Now picture a world in which blacks have already been subjected to penalties because of their race. These penalties include lower incomes, higher unemployment, poorer housing, inferior education and the like.

In the subsequent contest of life, whites will have a better chance of winning than blacks, unless measures are taken to provide handicaps. Would you favor such handicapping under your veil of ignorance?

If you eventually turn out to be white, the handicapping will hurt you, but only to the extent needed to make the running of the race more equal. But if there is no handicapping and you turn out to be black, then you will be at a much worse disadvantage. You will be running in lead boots in a race in which the judges are blind to disparities of equipment.

No outcome will be ideal, because the world is not ideal, but we should choose policies that minimize the harms that will be caused to us, *whoever we may turn out to be*. That is the strongest impartial case for affirmative action.

Groupa vs. Individuala

But critics of affirmative action still have a rejoinder left. Thought experiments aside, isn't it morally desirable to treat people as individuals, not as groups? Isn't it much too crude to reward and punish people because they belong to some category, rather than according to their own personal deserts? Doesn't such lumping of people together also encourage stereotypes?

There is no arguing, of course, with a perfect method of compensation which would treat every individual wrong with the most appropriate individual remedy. But our real world is far from perfect, and such a comprehensive and finely tuned system of compensation is scarcely a genuine alternative. Rather, we must typically choose between having admittedly clumsy affirmative action programs which correct discriminatory wrongs with moderate ac-

curacy and effectiveness, or simply leaving things pretty much as they are.

Nor is a group approach entirely unjustifiable on its own. There may not be a perfect correlation between wrongs and remedies when groups as a whole are given preference, but as long as the groups in question are composed mostly of people who have been discriminated against, the errors will be minimized.

Furthermore, racial discrimination by its very nature is categorical in its application: Under segregation, an extreme form of discrimination, *all* blacks were denied certain benefits. There is thus some justice in using a race-sensitive remedy to cure a racial wrong. It provides a symbolic, institutional statement of intent to overcome a legacy of institutionally unfair treatment.

A paradox remains, however. Insofar as affirmative action programs are simply pasted on top of the usual meritocratic standards — standards which measure the performance traits generally considered desirable — then the lead boots of unfair competition will not be removed completely. Instead, there will be two separate competitions, for blacks and whites, in which candidates for hiring and promotion will run the traditional race against others in the same pool. Those who have the most entrenched disabilities within each group — whether resulting from discrimination, poverty or simple bad luck — will continue to fall by the wayside.

Confrontation and Good Will

Does any of this complicated philosophical assessment of the arguments for and against affirmative action matter much in the real world? It is easy to be pessimistic, because "sinister interests," as the philosopher Bentham called them, are strong. We do not live under a veil that makes us ignorant of our biases. We do not want to put aside self-interest and consider moral principles on their merits. We know who we are and we like policies that favor ourselves.

In my travels to New Orleans, Detroit and elsewhere, I did not meet many individuals on either side who were willing to sacrifice self-interest in order to view the issue of affirmative action impartially. Instead, I discovered that positions are hardened on both sides and that much more rationalizing occurs than reasoning. And often there is not even much agreement in perceiving the facts which serve as a bedrock on which arguments are built.

Yet in the end I cling to the hope that the pros and cons of affirmative action will not have to be fought out solely in the arenas of political and judicial power. Perhaps the contestants themselves, the people who are most dramatically affected by the issue, will be able to temper self-interest by adopting a moral perspective and heeding the injunction to "come, let us reason together."

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Nation's number-one lawman meets the NLEC

Following his long and tortuous confirmation ordeal, Edwin Meese 3d has hit the ground running in his new role as U.S. Attorney General. It's safe to



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

predict that things will be humming around the Justice Department for the next couple of years.

As chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council, I recently had the privilege of introducing the new Attorney General at a meeting of the NLEC in Washington. He outlined for the leaders of 12 of the nation's largest law enforcement associations an agenda for the Justice Department that calls for vigorous action against the drug traffic from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America, an attack on white-collar crime and closer cooperation between Federal and state authorities to deal with the prison-space crisis.

The NLEC meeting was held before the arrest in early April of two Mexican narcotics-ring chieftains for the kidnapping, torture and murder of Enrique Camarena Salazar, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, in Guadalajara, Mexico. But Meese made it clear that his office would keep pressure on the Mexican Government to pursue that case diligently and to cooperate with the U.S. in stemming drug trafficking. He said he had met with the attorney general of Mexico and had been assured that Mexico would do everything possible to find and prosecute Camarena's murderers. The arrests, which netted drug kingpins Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carillo, indicate that U.S. pressure on Mexico is bearing some fruit.

Another Justice Department priority, Meese said, will be white-collar crime. He noted that prosecution of such offenses is increasingly difficult in the new age of electronic transfer of funds and sophisticated computers, and, he said, "We are going to have to work harder on a national basis on this type of crime."

The Justice Department will also tackle the problem of prison-space shortages. Although Meese did not promise new Federal funds for prison construction, he offered three money-saving avenues at the NLEC meeting. The Justice Department, he said, would work with state and local governments to find ways to build prisons at lower costs, to provide off-the-shelf architectural plans that could be used almost anywhere, and to find Federally-owned lands that could be turned over to states and localities for prison sites.

"I don't see why it should cost \$100,000 per prisoner unit to build a prison in one part of the country when elsewhere they are doing it for much less — \$30,000 or \$40,000," Meese told the group. "We ought to be able to get the best state-of-the-art information on cost-effective prison construction."

He also called for simplicity in prison buildings. "If there's anything that doesn't have to be an architectural marvel, it's a prison," he said. "They ought to be simple — simply constructed, effective in terms of security and so on, but they don't have to be palaces."

Meese pointed out that the Federal Government owns about a third of the nation's land, and, he said, "We ought to have some places out in the boondocks where we can establish prisons." He suggested that suitable Federal lands could be transferred to the states for prison sites.

The Attorney General also touched on the Federal Government's role in providing training for state and local police. He noted that for many years the FBI National Academy has offered training for local police, and now, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga., specialized training courses are being developed and implemented. They will become a very important part of police training, Meese predicted. "The time is right," he said. "It is time for a resurgence of unified activity throughout the country to improve and increase police professionalism."

Meese praised last year's Supreme Court decision to ease



NLEC chairman Ordway P. Burden (l.) and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d show off the plaque presented Meese by the Council.

the exclusionary rule. "One of the things that I think is most important is that the court decision be properly implemented through good training, good police supervision and good management," he said. "Then the Court [will be] encouraged to know that the police can handle more responsibility,

more flexibility, more discretion."

He went on to note, "I think we can make real inroads now with the courts, with Congress, and with state legislatures on things like the exclusionary rule and other laws and court decisions that hamper police. We can con-

centrate on professionalism — on the training of police and on the management and supervision of police."

The National Law Enforcement Council, the members of which testified on Meese's behalf during his confirmation hearings, is made up of the executive heads of the Association of Federal Investigators, the FBI National Academy Associates, the Federal Criminal Investigators Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Union of Police Associations, the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National District Attorneys Association, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Flashback



1955: Kid stuff

Officer Francis Coleman's heart was in the right place. The Williamstown, Mass., officer was on duty outside St. Patrick's Church when he was asked by an unidentified girl if he would mind her baby while she went inside to find her mother, who was watching a confirmation service. Coleman took charge, but minutes later the baby began crying lustily at the change in command, bringing her mother running from the rear of the church.

Wide World Photo

NY looks at problems with deadly-force use

Continued from Page 3

New York Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, Chief of Personnel Richard Koehler and the deputy commissioner of legal matters, Robert Goldman, are due to be among the top police officials Goodman has asked to testify. A spokesman for the senator said the list of witnesses is likely to include "criminal justice experts, top-ranking present and former police officials, psychologists,

personnel experts, training experts and police union officials."

In a letter sent to prospective witnesses, Goodman said his committee would solicit testimony on "such subjects as police recruitment; hiring, firing, transfer, promotion and training policies; medical, psychological and aptitude testing; staffing levels; supervision, and the general suitability of police organization and procedures."

Forum

Coon:

Making every response a serious one

By Thomas F. Coon

There is not a police officer out there who has not responded to a complaint he deemed worthless. Such complaints may come by letter or more frequently by phone. They may be made by responsible citizens, the aggrieved, the vindictive or the plain old nut.

When responding, the officer often says to himself: "This damn crank. I wish she'd keep her phone in the cradle. This is unmitigated baloney, wasting my time." Many such complaints are just that. They are frequently eccentric, baseless and time-consuming.

The Rand Corporation did a study of

response time in which they advocated evaluating calls and deferring the response to manifestly unimportant complaints. The problem is, however, only Solomon knows which calls are important and which are not. Clairvoyance is not a trait essential to police appointment.

The FBI had a procedure under which an individual made a specious call to an operations desk. The bizarre was mingled with some information of substance. The main office in Washington, D.C., then reviewed the written response. How did the man at the desk take the complaint? Did he include all important informa-

tion? How did the field office follow up on the case? How was the ultimate report completed? Indeed, did the operations desk file the apparently nonsensical complaint in the round basket?

The FBI took their complaints in dead seriousness. That's the way it should be.

To cite a couple of examples: On November 29, Officer Mark DeFrancisco of the Cherry Hill, N.J., Police Department responded to a complaint of a possible identification violation that revolved around the use of someone else's driver's license. Sounds inconsequential enough.

In the case that followed, Office DeFrancisco combined adherence to safety procedures, intelligence and perception in handling the complaint. This strategy saved his life. It also resulted in the discovery of nearly 700 pounds of highly volatile explosives, part of a supply of explosives stolen in Austin, Tex., in 1980. Fourteen weapons were discovered, ranging in potency up to a semiautomatic rifle and a sawed-off shotgun. One of the hidden guns was nearly used on Officer DeFrancisco.

The two persons arrested were Susan Lisa Rosenberg and Timothy A. Blunk. Both were identified as members of the May 19 Coalition, an organization with roots in the radical Weather Underground. Blunk had been tied in with the 1981 riot in which acid was thrown in the face of a New York City police officer. He also was an alleged participant in a \$30,000 armed robbery in

Connecticut. Rosenberg was already under indictment on a variety of charges including participation in a daring raid on a New Jersey state prison in 1979 in which she and her friends freed the notorious cop-killer Joanne Chesimard.

On a more personal level, I once responded to a complaint made to the Hoboken Police Department by a neighborhood resident. It had to do with a man transferring large bags from one truck to another on a narrow Hoboken street. The strange operation ultimately clogged up the traffic, caused some commotion and resulted in a telephone call to the police department by a lady who had viewed the operation from an apartment window. She was described as a "nosy neighbor."

The person engaged in the operation was Ralph "Raffy" Pellecchia. He was in the midst of transferring 36 bags of coffee from one truck to another. There was just one hitch: The coffee was not his own. It had been recently hijacked from a Hudson River pier.

I last heard of "Raffy" in 1979 when he received a two-and-a-half year Federal sentence after pleading guilty to three counts of income-tax evasion. It was tied in with his indictment in February 1979 on charges of extorting over \$76,000

Continued on Page 14

Thomas F. Coon is a former director of the Bergen County, N.J., Police and Fire Academy.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

In Philadelphia, someone overreacted

"Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode said he and his police had 'a war' on their hands. In many ways, that's true. But this was a 'war' that was being fought not on some battlefield, but in a residential neighborhood of an American city. That's no place to use highly dangerous explosives. The bomb that was dropped from a police helicopter was a terrible, unnecessary, costly blunder. Goode says he takes responsibility for what happened. Fine, but his statement cannot be a shield that protects the person who ordered up the bomb from public exposure and censure. Whoever took such risks and caused such devastation deserves to get hit squarely with the full blame."

— The New York Daily News
May 15, 1985

The Philadelphia debacle

"Only charred rubble remains along three blocks of houses in West Philadelphia where city authorities tried to bomb members of a defiant cult into submission — one of the worst examples ever of misguided police action. In the ruins also smolder all that is mistaken about overreacting to alien behavior and a bombs-away mind-set as a solution. Once the standoff began, everything went wrong: miscalculation, misjudgment, incompetence, stubborn refusal to rethink a steadily worsening situation, ultimate overkill. Philadelphia's mayor, W. Wilson Goode, was well-intentioned. It wasn't enough. Mayor Goode bears responsibility for proceeding against the cult house without the guidance of specialists. It is hard to grasp what underlay his consenting to the use of a makeshift bomb, rigged by the police and dropped by a helicopter — an action without precedent in a residential neighborhood. His comment that 'no one could have anticipated that the fire would have spread' doesn't stand up. Beyond the torrent of detail that is certain to come, a great deal of thought should be paid the overriding issues — the consequences of pitting raw power against common sense, the shortsightedness of the quick fix against radical groups, and the need, above all, in such situations to move carefully."

— The Boston Globe
May 16, 1985

Questions about a bombing

"The pictures of bare, smoking walls, now published around the world, make a sick joke out of a comment by Philadelphia's mayor, Wilson Goode. The police's plan to evict the offensive MOVE group was, he said, 'perfect, except for the fire.' People far from West Philadelphia are left to wonder how any modern police department could blunder so catastrophically. Official explanations only raise more questions. Such questions, especially from a distance, risk sounding like unfair second-guessing. But they have to be asked. In crowded cities it ought to be basic police doctrine to use only the minimum firepower necessary to the task, whether quasi-military or routine. Mayor Goode now says he will appoint a commission to investigate the incident. It should ask hard questions."

— The New York Times
May 16, 1985

Bombs away in Philadelphia

"The pictures of block-long flames were more reminiscent of Dresden than even America's burning cities of the Sixties' urban riots. When Philadelphia police bombed a rowhouse used by a radical group defying eviction, a fire erupted and was allowed to burn to destroy the house. But by the time it was brought under control six hours later, the inferno had consumed 60 homes. 'It is easy to second-guess what happened here,' said Mayor W. Wilson Goode. Right you are, mayor. The issue is not the goal of dislodging the well-armed MOVE group, but the tactic ultimately used. The question transcends one city and concerns police and mayors across the country. In each city these days, teams trained to deal with hostile groups are supposed to avoid fires and firefights. In most cases they do. What kind of judgment would be used in a similar situation in Greater Cleveland?"

— The Cleveland Plain Dealer
May 15, 1985



Reprinted from the Philadelphia Inquirer

Letters

Spreading the word

To the editor:

We appreciate the accurate presentation on our National Study on Volunteerism in Law Enforcement Agencies, in Ordway P. Burden's column in Law Enforcement News.

The police executives who were interviewed for this study, almost without exception, stated that volunteerism was a trend, would continue to grow and within a couple of decades would be institutionalized as a part of routine law enforcement operations.

We have just contracted to have the

study written into a six-page monograph which would be made available free to those agencies who request this summary report.

AARP now has more than 18 million members and we have a deep commitment to providing community service opportunities for retired persons. Your coverage helped us in proliferating this message.

Sincerely,
GEORGE SUNDERLAND
Senior Coordinator
Criminal Justice Services
American Association of Retired
Persons

Horatio Alger would have loved Gregore Sambor. Born on George Washington's birthday in 1928 to Polish-Ukrainian and Pennsylvania Dutch parents, Sambor was orphaned at an early age. At age 22, he was appointed to the Philadelphia Police Department, and the department has been his employer ever since. And, since becoming a cop in 1950, Sambor has made a career a showpiece of what can be achieved through hard work, loyalty to one's organization and determination to get ahead.

The culmination of Sambor's work ethic came after 34 years with the Philadelphia police — after many of his police academy classmates had long since headed out for second careers — when he was appointed police commissioner by Mayor W. Wilson Goode. The 16 months that have elapsed since that appointment have tested Sambor's mettle to the fullest.

No sooner was Sambor settled in to the commissioner's office than the deputy police commissioner and a number of lower-ranking members of the department were indicted and convicted on Federal corruption

charges. Shortly thereafter, allegations began to surface — "media-initiated allegations," Sambor maintains — that canine teams in the department had engaged in unprovoked attacks on civilians. Then, after several months of relative calm, the Philadelphia police scene exploded once again — this time literally — on May 13 of this year with the explosion and fire that followed attempts to end a standoff with the radical group MOVE.

The interview that follows was conducted only weeks before the MOVE incident, and the Philadelphia Police Department turned down LEN's request for a follow-up interview to address that incident. Nonetheless, the interview is telling. Sambor speaks with the calm deliberation of the veteran bureaucrat (no pejorative intended in the word "bureaucrat"), and with the insight and vision of one who is but a dissertation away from completing a doctoral degree. Yet he also speaks with a clear sense of emotion and conviction on such issues as police training, affirmative action, the media, and his aspirations for the department he has served faithfully for 36 years.

A police administrator of lesser intestinal fortitude

might have wilted in the face of the all that Sambor has had to deal with in less than a year and a half as commissioner. But thanks to a healthy dose of "the right stuff" and excellent working relations with his boss, Mayor Goode, Commissioner Sambor has hung on and demonstrated that his determination to chart a new course for the Philadelphia police is not to be underestimated. To be sure, Sambor must overcome a legacy of misfortunes, mishaps and, occasionally, malfeasance that hangs over the department from the past. Then, too, he presides over a department that is carefully watched by such observers as the U.S. Department of Justice, the citizens of Philadelphia and Sambor's fellow police administrators.

Through it all, though, Sambor keeps his sights fixed firmly on a service model of policing in Philadelphia. He is too savvy to suggest that such a model will be achieved overnight. But mark well the man and the accomplishments of his career. They lend considerable weight to the belief that Sambor's dream is a reality waiting to happen.

'We will never eliminate abuse of power, we will never eliminate excessive use of force and corruption as long as we deal with human beings and we are saddled with human nature.'

Gregore J. Sambor

Police Commissioner of Philadelphia, Pa.

Law Enforcement News interview
by Robert McCormack

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: You've been a member of the Philadelphia Police Department for the past 35 years, and its commissioner for the past 16 months — rather stormy months at that. What has been the most difficult or most unanticipated aspect of taking over the top spot in the department, after having held virtually every lesser command position in the force?

SAMBOR: The greatest problem that I face is the one of the corruption trials that were initiated before I became commissioner, but which have expanded considerably since I was appointed. I don't think the impact of it has been felt yet, or may be felt in the near future. It has impacted on the perception of the public, the confidence of the public in the police being able to do their job, the confidence of the police themselves in being able to do the job. And it has certain ramifications for all people in law enforcement, in that everybody has a tendency to point a finger and say, "Hey, that department has corruption,

aren't we lucky." I would suggest that many police chiefs, to forestall the potential of having something occur similar to what has happened here in Philadelphia, should start looking at their departments for these problems and to try to offset it. The costs are incalculable. I'm talking not just about money; I'm talking about the resources, the erosion of public confidence.

In addition to all that, there were several other media-initiated allegations about, for example, canine brutality, which resulted in no criminal prosecutions by either the district attorney's office or the U.S. Attorney's office, in that there was insufficient evidence to proceed criminally. This generated problems within the department and the repercussions of this are still being felt by the personnel, even though there have been no publications on it in the recent past. There have been other investigations that have been media-initiated, such as the decoy squad, known more familiarly as the Granny Squad, where the investigation for prosecution was recently dropped by the U.S. Attorney's office.

But the residual impact on the police department and the community of these allegations made by the news media and people for whatever vested interests, has

been a deleterious impact on the ability of police to do their job. I think this is the greatest problem, getting the police to maintain optimal efficiency and effectiveness in view of these kinds of harassing moves to sell newspapers or to make headlines. And it's particularly true in the light of dwindling resources. So there are pressures on the police from various avenues that continue to affect their ability to do the job without constantly looking over their shoulders. And I think if there's any job where an individual, Civil Service or otherwise, should not have to look over his shoulder, I think it's police work.

LEN: Your concern about the corruption revelations prompted the establishment of an ethics accountability division within the department. As I understand it, they're taking a very proactive stance on the matter, as opposed to waiting for complaints to come to them...

SAMBOR: I don't know how many departments have such an organization, but in our estimation it's relatively new. We have an internal affairs bureau that handles

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'I have never believed that affirmative action was synonymous with quotas. And I do not believe quotas work for the system, the organization or the individual.'

Continued from Page 9

all other complaints against police except corruption. But we are, as you indicated, not content to sit by and wait to be reactive to the receipt of complaints or anonymous information. We have been proactively seeking evidence of officers who are conducting this type of activity. As a matter of fact, just last week we arrested one officers for 32 counts, and this was not as a result of a complaint. It was self-generated by the ethics accountability division, and we anticipate there will be more in the future.

LEN: The structure of the Philadelphia Police Department really leaves very little room for you as the commissioner to make appointments, with even the chief inspector, the highest rank below commissioner, locked into Civil Service restrictions. In terms not only of administering a department but also keeping corrupt people out of jobs, how can you run a department where the number of appointments you make is so few? Moreover, how can somebody like the deputy commissioner that was convicted in the corruption scandal have slipped through the system in terms of being appointed to that lofty position?

SAMBOR: I think we must all take into consideration that these individuals work within the system, and they utilize the system, they know the system inside and out. It is a type of crime that they are not necessarily going to brag about. It is a type of crime, as is any white-collar crime, that requires a great amount of resources, not only personnel, but other resources and equipment, to ferret out. I'm not making any excuses for this; what I am simply saying is that these types of crimes are not only nurtured by the system, to some degree, but also protected by the system to a significant degree, in that fellow police officers are reluctant to blow the whistle on other police officers.

So you have a combination of factors: the knowledge of the system, the ability to work within the system, the ability to use their power of office, the protection by their peers. All these factors normally work against what you might call the successful internal investigation. Everybody said it couldn't be done, but with the recent arrests we have proven that it can be done internally. It takes a lot of work, it takes a lot of time and a lot of patience, and it takes dedicated police officers to enter this kind of a unit, who consciously make a career choice, for all intents and purposes, to deviate from what is accepted as the normal position of a police officer relative to this type of activity.

Getting healthier

LEN: So it's your opinion, then, that the major crisis is over and there's essentially some mopping up to do, but basically the Philadelphia Police Department is in good health in terms of ethics?

SAMBOR: I think it's improving. I would not venture to say that it's in good health, because I think that even one case of illegal activity, whether it's corruption, the excessive use of force or the abuse of power to any degree, is an unhealthy sign of any organization.

We have increased the number of complaints received last year. I don't necessarily attribute this to a frustration reaction by police officers, although we don't discount it. I think a great deal of the increase can be attributed to the fact that because we have a mayor who has indicated that he's for all the people, it has

engendered in these people a certain amount of respect for the system and a belief that the system will work for them, and thus possibly they're making complaints that they might have felt, prior to this, would not have received any attention. So as a result, I think that the two factors may well be working against the better interests of the department's public service image. However, in recent months the statistics have decreased. We anticipate that they will continue to decrease, and we vigorously investigate and take any necessary action against individuals who are determined in whatever means or fashion to break the law or misuse the power of their office.

As far as how healthy the department is, I think it is healthier. Every measure that is taken to relieve the department of individuals who are not acting in its best interest makes it healthier. As to how much further treatment has to be conducted, if you want to think of it as an illness, or how much further cutting out of the bad tissue is needed, there's no way in which this can be gauged or determined. But I would venture to say without any hesitation whatsoever that the Philadelphia Police Department is well on its way to a healthy recovery. We will never eliminate abuse of power, we will never eliminate excessive use of force, and we will never eliminate corruption as long as we deal with human beings and we are saddled with human nature. We have to be alert for it, we have to be vigilant, and we have to take positive steps and not be afraid to take appropriate action or make excuses for people who don't take appropriate action.

LEN: Let's just get back to the overall structure of the department. Does this in any way inhibit you in terms of administering the department?

SAMBOR: To some degree, because if an individual is well versed in literature, and he is articulate enough, then he can present appropriate responses to where he can score high on a Civil Service examination. Conversely, an individual may be excellent raw material for a command position but does not have that opportunity if he is not as articulate. Although he may just as well versed and may be able to do the job better. In addition to that, because we have a centralized city personnel department, the police department has very little input into the procedure or the testing that is conducted by the personnel department. So to a significant degree, we must accept what they give us as certified, although they stipulate that there is a "rule of two," so that you select one out of the two. But the problem then remains, what if you have two that in your estimation, whether by fact or by perception, that really cannot be documented? You cannot eliminate these individuals from their appointment without being charged with unfair labor practices, which cost money to defend and take time to defend and take you away from doing the job that has to be done.

That also goes back to your previous question, in that by attending to all of the brush fires, whether they're generated within the administration or elsewhere, it prohibits me from making as many changes or doing administratively or organizationally what has to be done to make the department more effective. It relates to morale, because the police officers on the street know that there are changes that have to be made, and they're waiting for the second shoe to drop, but it's virtually impossible to attend to all the personnel problems and all the organizational problems and at the same time create a positive program of organizational development and reorganization.

LEN: Do you see any kind of a move at the present time, either inside or outside the agency, to change that structure as it currently exists?

SAMBOR: Well, I intend, within the next year, to change the department's organization to some degree and also the way in which the job is addressed. I am looking at a civilianization process to get more police out on the street. I am also looking at a reorganization of the structure, and I'm going to create a management analysis team within the next month that will address and have carte blanche in looking at every aspect of the police department's operations, including my office, to increase the effectiveness and the efficiency within the department. Hopefully, what we'll end up with is a streamlined procedure, including the use of personal computers within various offices, the wider use of word processing, and various means to increase the output with a minimum of resources — because the budgets in ensuing years, in my estimation, will not be getting larger. They either will remain static or decrease, and as we're well aware, the major cities in this country, par-

ticularly in the Northeast corridor, all have eroding tax bases, which present serious problems for revenue sources. If you've got a million dollars coming in, you can't spend two million dollars for any significant period of time without incurring serious problems.

Book-learnin'

LEN: Your resume notes some impressive academic credentials: bachelor's and master's degrees from Temple University, and you're only a dissertation away from your doctorate. Philadelphia has not traditionally been known for its support of officers that are going to college while they're working, in fact, if my information is correct, the department's minimum educational requirement is still a high school equivalency diploma. . .

SAMBOR: No. We have no requirement for high school at all, whether it's equivalency or otherwise.

LEN: Are you anticipating making any changes in that?

SAMBOR: Well, there again my hands are tied, because that's a requirement of the personnel department, so it refers back to my other problem, wherein the personnel department really dictates the availability and the pool of recruits, and the availability of people for promotional considerations. Plus there's the fact that there are several consent decrees and court orders that also further restrict the ability of the police department to make any changes in hiring practices.

LEN: Are you referring to affirmative action programs that were implemented to increase the number of women and minorities in the force?

SAMBOR: I have a different interpretation of affirmative action than some other people. The original intention of affirmative action, and still the intention as I understand it, is to make available to everyone access to the system. I do not believe, and I never have believed, that affirmative action was synonymous with quotas. And I do not believe that quotas work for the system, the organization or the individual. It is my firm belief that the individual who comes in under a quota, who may be less than qualified than the peers with whom he enters the service, is adversely affected and may result in a problem employee and a more serious problem for the individual of being able to produce with his peers. I think it's unfair to the individual to put him in that situation.

I can foresee in the future, if these individuals who may be less qualified than their peers are brought in in any significant numbers, that somewhere along the line you're going to have to perpetuate promotions and everything else under the same system. Theoretically you can have less than adequate people being promoted all the way up the line and essentially having command personnel in charge of the department, or in significant portions of the department, who may not be the best available or who may not be fully competent.

LEN: In line with that, what do you think about the Justice Department's position on affirmative action programs? It seems that they've taken a 180-degree turn on the issue and are now suggesting that perhaps quotas are unconstitutional on the basis of the fact that they may be reverse discrimination. Would you hold with that?

SAMBOR: I think the Justice Department's approach is an appropriate one. I do not believe that stamping on anybody's rights is acceptable. Everyone has rights in this country, and I do not believe that the Civil Service, whether for police or any other organization, should be mandated to accept individuals who are — and I use this in quotes, because they are not true failures in the true sense of the word — but they represent the failure of the system, in that they may not be as well educated. They may not be as articulate. What we are being mandated to do is put an individual in the police department, put a gun on his hip, give him the power of life and death, give him the power to judge when and when not to use this awesome power, without the benefit of having been given sufficient education, training, rearing, whatever, to legitimately make that decision. We have been given the mandate within whatever training period we have to transform that individual from an uneducated civilian to an educated police officer capable of making that decision of life and death, to read law that judges quibble over for months and years, to make determinations and settle problems for other people's lives that they can't settle for themselves.

I agree that everybody should have access, I agree that we should do everything we can to get people who

Interview: Philadelphia's Gregore Sambor

are representative of the community, but it is unfair to these individuals to bring them in and then force them to go along with the system, a system that they have never been trained or educated to accommodate themselves to.

LEN: If you had your druthers and were able to fix the entrance requirements at a certain level of education, what would you opt for?

SAMBOR: I would prefer some college, but I don't think that we should mandate college. I think that it should be at least high school, but unfortunately there again it would depend on the quality of the school system. So there are many variables and ramifications that enter into it, but I would think that in all fairness an individual should have at least a high school education. Some college is preferable, but as you and I are both well aware, just the obtaining of the degree does not necessarily give someone intelligence, or even develop his common sense, which is a major ingredient in the ability of a police officer to do his job on the street. I think that it certainly does make a person more conscious of what he is doing, and gives him better ability to think and to question. So for that reason, some college is good.

Too much college is also bad, because you wind up with people frustrated. As they move up through the hierarchy, there's fewer spots at the top than there are at the bottom. And with more and more people staying in for longer times, you have accession to the top being very limited. So people with high hopes, with high degrees of education can be hurt just as much as the person coming in under a quota, because the system cannot accommodate itself to meet their needs.

The imperial judiciary

LEN: In the past the U.S. Supreme Court has imposed a number of forced changes on the police — changes that you have criticized as "legislating." How would size up the Supreme Court's overall impact on the police?

SAMBOR: It's not only the Supreme Court, but the court system to some degree in its entirety, whether on the local level or the Federal level. I feel very strongly that the court system has become the imperial power. You and I have both read many articles that have alluded to the imperial Presidency. I believe it is really the judicial arm of our government that has become imperial, in that they have long since gone past the point of being an arbitrator — and that is their mandate under the Constitution. They are to arbitrate; they are to determine what is legal and what is not legal. But they have since gone to the point where they both legislate and execute. They have gone, for example, to the point of taking over entire prison systems, having neither the expertise, the funding, nor any other resources to appropriately execute what they take over. But they arbitrarily take it over. I believe it's entirely proper and appropriate for them to tell me that what I am doing is legal or illegal. I have no quarrel with that. But when they go beyond that point and then tell me how to do my job, which is the prerogative of the executive branch of our government, not the judiciary, then I think they're exceeding their bounds and they're violating the separation of powers that has been guaranteed by the Constitution. The same thing when they make law. And, you know, everybody points at the ultimate end, that it's good. What we're doing is we're justifying, in my estimation, illegal activity on the basis of whether it's doing good or not. We're more or less approving a form of anarchy; one branch is controlling the other two branches. There has been some resurgence in this area by the Congress, in that they are exercising more and more of their mandate under the Constitution. But when the courts tell me how to do my job, or they tell a legislator how to break up voting districts, or when they tell people how to bus and how many to bus, these things are beyond their power to legitimately do.

LEN: I brought the matter up in light of your recent Operation Cold Turkey, which was a sort of dragnet of drug arrests...

SAMBOR: I disagree there. The media used the word dragnet, the media used the word sweep. That has never been and never will be in any order of mine, because I will not, under any circumstances, tolerate dragnets or

sweeps. The intention of Cold Turkey was to develop and maintain a police presence by officers being there and conducting searches as a result of their knowledge of individuals conducting illegal narcotics activity at high-incident locations — whether determined as a result of complaints, investigations, arrests, or any combination thereof. But we had 50-some locations that were determined to be high areas, and what we did was to go to these locations. There were arrests made for disorderly conduct, for possession of narcotics, for interfering with officers, and some of these arrests may not have been totally appropriate. I will never say that every arrest that we will ever make will be totally appropriate.

The media's interpretation of Cold Turkey was responded to by the American Civil Liberties Union, and to forestall any impedance of police efforts in reducing narcotics traffic in the city, we signed a consent decree that we would do everything legally, which was our intent in the first place.

'The court system has become the imperial power. They are to arbitrate, to determine what is legal and what is not. They have since gone to the point where they legislate and execute.'

LEN: I think the question that the ACLU was raising was one of whether or not the arrests and searches being made met the standards of *Terry v. Ohio*, the decision that gave the police the power to stop, question and frisk. I believe they contended that there was not reasonable suspicion to believe that a crime was being committed. In the future, is that going to be the instruction that police officers have?

SAMBOR: We've never deviated from that, and there have been Supreme Court decisions subsequent to *Terry v. Ohio* that have ameliorated that decision to some degree — not a significant degree, but some degree on searches and the ability of police officers on the street to conduct investigations or detentions or arrests. The law is constantly changing in these areas and we're trying our best to keep abreast of them, and I think we do. But I reiterate that it has never been our intention to violate anyone's rights, nor will I ever tolerate intentional violation of the rights of any citizen, whether a law-abiding citizen or a criminal.

LEN: One of the problems that your predecessor had was a running battle with the district attorney over screening police arrests. How do you feel about the idea of screening to begin with, by the assistant D.A.'s in Philadelphia?

SAMBOR: Well, I can't quarrel with it; it's legislated, so I have to abide by the law. My personal opinion is that I don't believe that it's necessary. If there are illegal arrests made, then that can be handled in one manner. If there are arrests made of a minor nature, I do not believe that ignoring criminal acts is the answer. I believe in changing the system. Everybody points to the police officers as not doing their job, and that the police officers have to change. Yet the district attorneys, the prosecutors throughout the country, and the courts

throughout the country have not changed in a century. If any organization in criminal justice has been dynamic, it has been the police. They have changed the most, in their methods, in their adaptation to legislation, their adaptation to court rulings. They have been the ones who have changed the most in the entire criminal justice system.

So if we are to responsibly address the problems of crime in our country, each of the segments has to join together, forget their respective parochial interests, cement themselves into a smooth, functioning organization, and reduce the fragmented, disjointed, disorganized non-system, if you will, which is commonly referred to as the criminal justice system. There is no such animal as a criminal justice system. They work at odds with each other. I'm certain many judges and many district attorneys would love to see the police take a week off so that they could reduce the court load and reduce the prisons. But unfortunately, or fortunately, depending on your viewpoint, that's not practical.



Directly addressing your question, I think that if people are breaking the law, we're giving them a license by creating artificial standards for arrest. I think that we operate to create bases for our own respective budgets. There are many problems that are inherent, just like with crime and the appointment of police officers. There are many problems that have to be addressed; it's a total societal thing and a total system thing, government being considered a system. I honestly question whether or not the individuals involved have the fortitude necessary to make the decisions that have to be made. Because the considerations that have to be made will have to be apolitical. They cannot be political considerations, and that presents a serious problem, because the majority of individuals involved are voted into office, whether it be judges or prosecutors or whatever. So there are political considerations that, fortunately, many police officers don't have to deal with except on the periphery.

Laws are meant to be enforced

LEN: I somehow get a sense that Mayor Wilson Goode may also be saying that police should take a day off, in the sense that he's advocating, as a result of the corruption scandal, a kind of selective non-enforcement process on the part of the police. Is that his position, as you understand it?

SAMBOR: Not to my knowledge. He has considered, and is still considering decriminalization, but he has never discussed with me the possibility of ignoring criminal activity, and I don't believe that he shall. He is as strong about good law enforcement as I am. If something is on the books, it should be enforced. The priorities are my decision, because that is predicated on the availability of resources, including personnel, which is less than it has been. In addition to that, it is also to

Continued on Page 13

Rape case poses questions of credibility

Continued from Page 1

The Webb-Dotson case has crystallized one of the greatest fears of those in the criminal justice field — that the victim is lying, according to Nancy Hightshoe, a former sex crime investigator and president of Rape Seminars Inc. of St. Louis.

Hightshoe said one of the greatest challenges in law enforcement was the creation of an atmosphere in which a rape victim was believed. In the overwhelming majority of the cases she has investigated, Hightshoe said, the issues were not black and white and the victim had to be supported by the investigators so she would cooperate. Once enough information was obtained from the victim, she said, any lying would be easy to catch.

"What Cathleen Webb has

done is resurrect the fears that so many law enforcement people have, that they have been duped, taken in by a woman lying," Hightshoe said.

The Webb case also focused attention on the notion that some rape accusations are unfounded, but Hightshoe said that the percentage of unfounded claims is very small.

Det. Ellen King of the New York City police sex-crimes unit said, "In the 12 years the sex crime unit has been established, the percentage of women who relate a false accusation has been so very, very minimal that we haven't even had occasion to bring it public attention. Through our investigations the falsehood of an initial story is very, very apparent."

King said she hoped that the

"rippling effect" of the Webb case on public opinion would not adversely affect the reporting of rapes or the treatment of rapes within the criminal justice system.

As a result of the publicity the Webb case has gotten, King believes, the public is losing sight of the fact that the Webb case is only one case out of the hundreds of thousands prosecuted across the country. "This rippling effect might very well make the trial tougher for the victim, because maybe a judge and jury now will be so conscious of the fact that perhaps even if a person is convicted on the testimony of the victim, in the future it may come out that it was a recanted testimony."

King also spoke of the myth that a woman will lie and cry rape

to get even with a man or to harm him.

Studies show that the percentage of rape victims who lie is no higher than the percentage for victims of any other offense. An estimated two percent ever recant their testimony.

Observers and counselors agree that community education and commentary offer the best hope of minimizing the negative impact of the Webb case on the strides made in recent years to bring rape out of the closet and try to prevent the victim from feeling like the accused.

"There are enough of us who are going to keep saying, 'why is this getting so much attention?' "The reason the case is getting so much attention, Colao said, is because "it feeds the myth."

Ms. Schwartz of the Min-

neapolis rape center said her agency spends a lot of time trying to educate the community and lobbying the state legislature. "Something like this gets an incredible amount of press, and that's really sad because the other rapes in the country didn't get near the press that this one case has gotten. But we have to counter that with community education."

Coming up soon:

A Law Enforcement News roundtable looks at the latest in criminal justice research.

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European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Ballon. 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

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Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara. 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

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The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

By Antony Simpson. 226 pp. (hbk).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

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The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

By Nina Duchaine. 198 pp. (hbk).

The result of three years of research, this work describes more than 650 international publications on police and political corruption. Abstracts are arranged by topic, and topics are organized into seven general categories. Includes author/title/name index.

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Police officials size up bombing of terrorists

Continued from Page 1

MOVE members began stockpiling weapons in 1983 at the Osage Avenue house where last month's siege took place.

On Sunday, May 12, police surrounded the house and asked approximately 200 residents of other houses in the neighborhood to evacuate the area.

Police had secured warrants against MOVE charging members with harassment, criminal conspiracy, possession of explosives, disorderly conduct and rioting, said Lieut. Al Lewis.

MOVE is an anti-establishment organization founded in 1972. Its members, all of whom have adopted the surname Africa, shun modern technology, including electricity, although it is known that the group owed hundreds of dollars in utility bills. Neighbors say the MOVE house was overrun with dogs, cats, rats and cockroaches. MOVE children were kept naked and out of school, and members continually harangued passersby with radical, profane slogans preached over loudspeakers.

MOVE had established a steel-fortified bunker with gunports on the top of the Osage Avenue house. Residents had complained of assaults, robberies and a stench emanating from the house.

On Monday, May 13, MOVE had still not left the house and began demanding the release of members jailed for the 1978 shootings. At 5:35 A.M., Police Commissioner Gregore Sambor delivered an eviction notice to MOVE, which was refused.

A 90-minute gun battle ensued in which thousands of rounds of automatic and semiautomatic fire were exchanged, and police used water cannons and tear gas to flush the members out of the house.

The house remained under siege until the explosive device was dropped on the roof of the house from a State Police helicopter.

Police had been attempting to dislodge the reinforced bunker, which withstood hours of pounding from high-pressure water hoses. Mayor W. Wilson Goode said all the bomb was intended to do was remove the bunker so that water and and tear gas could be poured into the house.

"We've taken a lot of flack about dropping that satchel charge. It was not an incendiary device, it was a percussion device," said John O'Brien, financial secretary of the Philadelphia Fraternal Order of Police. "We're finding out now that they had a lot of incendiaries in there and gasoline and everything else which was actually the cause of the fire."

Neighbors said they had warned police that MOVE had been stockpiling gasoline to operate a small generator, but O'Brien countered that "they weren't certain."

"A plan of action had to be taken. It wasn't a slipshod operation, it was done methodically by our tactical unit. There was a plan

to get in and get out very fast and to get the people out as fast as possible."

"They had our men pinned down for seven hours with automatic rifle fire," O'Brien added.

The bomb was manufactured by the Philadelphia bomb squad specifically for the standoff. It was made from two one-pound sticks of a water-based high explosive called Tovex, used mainly for mining and excavation.

"You talk to the average cop in Philadelphia right now and he'll say what was done had to be done and it was done in a very tactical manner. The incident was provoked and we did what we had to do as police officers," said O'Brien.

Although many police officials and observers have declined to second-guess the actions of the Philadelphia police, a spokesman for the Miami Police Department said that agency does use a bomb of sorts, a stun grenade. Said SWAT commander Lieut. Robert Apte, "We do it strictly as a distraction type of thing to set off a bang or a flash. We don't use it as a weapon."

Apte added that a stun grenade has not been used in years.

"I would not authorize a bomb to be dropped under any conditions," chimed in Sheriff Richard Wille of Palm Beach County, Fla. "If they in fact dropped a bomb, I would be very critical of that."

The level of force used by the Philadelphia police was termed "extraordinary" by Hubert Williams, the recently-installed president of the Police Foundation.

"The potential consequences are serious," he said. "I don't know what circumstances were there that caused the department to use that force, but apparently the people in Philadelphia felt that that force was reasonable."

As of May 16, police had pulled 11 bodies from the ashes of the MOVE house, at least two of them children.

O'Brien said police had been negotiating for the release of children for months prior to the siege. Police are still not sure how many children were in the house, but neighbors said as many as 12 adults and 10 children frequently stayed there.

"You have got to understand MOVE philosophy," O'Brien said. "They use children, that's the purpose of their organization with a confrontation. In 1978, when we had the confrontation and a police officer got killed, they used the children as shields. Every precaution was taken to get those children out of there but it became so volatile, we knew they had a large cache of automatic weapons. You have to understand their philosophy. I would almost call them terrorists."

"Believe me," O'Brien added, "our utmost thing was to get those kids out of there, but it was a no-win situation."

Two MOVE members survived the fire: Ramona Africa, currently

being held in lieu of \$3 million bail for aggravated assault, and a nine-year-old boy, Birdie Africa. Police believe other members may have escaped through a nearby alley.

Professor James Fyfe of American University called the incident "an unmitigated disaster" in terms of police functioning. "This really perplexes me," Fyfe said. "It's the first time I've ever heard of the police dropping a bomb on anyone. It's an unprecedented police action, but then MOVE is an unprecedented sort of group."

In the wake of the police siege, Mayor Goode announced that a special commission would be appointed to investigate the incident. On May 22, Goode named an 11-member panel headed by William H. Brown, a Philadelphia lawyer and former chairman of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The commission also includes former Watergate special prosecutor Henry S. Ruth and Neil J. Welch, former FBI agent in charge of the Philadelphia office.

Commissioner Sambor expressed confidence that an investigation will show that the bomb itself was not the cause of the fire, but rather that flammable material in the headquarters was responsible.

Shortly after the incident, Sambor also responded to the criticisms of one observer by cancelling his membership in a national police organization. The

head of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, Gerald S. Aronberg, had told the Philadelphia Inquirer that the police department's handling of the MOVE situation "will stand out as the worst police operation of the century." Sambor quit the organization as a result of Aronberg's remarks.

[Another resignation ensued in the wake of the tragedy, when Philadelphia Managing Director Leo A. Brooks announced he would be stepping down from his post. Brooks said he had told Mayor Goode of his plans to resign three weeks before the siege. Goode said he accepted Brooks's resignation reluctantly.]

Mayor Goode took issue with those who contend that the police should have known a fire would be touched off by the bomb. "All the experts we talked to said the device would not cause a fire," adding that the bomb would not have been used if it were known that a fire would result.

But Prof. Fyfe said that police should have anticipated the fire and realized that the fire could not be put out with armed people around. "Like most police botches," he said, "this appears to be a failure of planning. The decision was made in the heat of the moment."

The Police Foundation's Williams believes that local police need to learn more about how to effectively handle situations involving entrenched fanatical

groups that are known to have accumulated weapons.

"It's easy for us to second-guess the strategies used by one agency. I can only say with respect to the Philadelphia situation, it's never happened before to my knowledge where a police department has dropped a bomb on a residential building."

"One of the issues obviously is, if this sort of tactic of police is going to be acceptable in American society, under what conditions will it be used? In my view, bombs are something that are not really acceptable at this point. You might be faced with a situation that is so compelling to human life or such an endangerment to the overall community that something like that might be acceptable, but it's difficult for me to see circumstances under which a bomb might be used."

According to Officer O'Brien, the Philadelphia FOP has received support from law enforcement agencies across the country. "Ninety-nine-point-nine percent of them are behind us 100 percent," he said. "L.A. was in town for two days, two lieutenants, one from their tactical unit and the other from the bomb squad, and they want to take training from us now. It seems there are some major urban cities that are having the same kind of problems we're having, not necessarily with the MOVE but with similar organizations. These groups want a confrontation, they demand a confrontation."

LEN interview: Philadelphia PD Commissioner Gregore Sambor

Continued from Page 11

some degree the result of complaints and the perception of the community as to what should be or should not be enforced. However, there is no law on the books that I can legitimately ignore, and as long as they're on the books I will continue to enforce them and have my personnel enforce them. If they decriminalize it, then I no longer have any problem with it. They would, in essence, be doing me a very great favor if they would legalize many of these. But to call them victimless and to say that there are no victims in these areas is not facing reality. They all have victims; they are crimes.

LEN: All indications seem to point to the fact that Mayor Goode is well received in this city, and chances are that if he decides to run again, he will win. My anticipation is that you will be his police commissioner for as long as he and you want that to continue, which would give you roughly eight full years of administering the police department and an opportunity to leave your stamp on the department. If you had your druthers, what would you want that stamp to include, if you can project that far ahead?

SAMBOR: Well, the greatest thing would be that I was able to get the department to understand that it's a part of the community, not apart from it. What I mean by that is, we have many police officers who are involved in their communities. They are becoming more responsive in that area. But it goes beyond that. We've got to get police officers to understand that their job is

an obligation to the community. If I can reduce the improper, illegal activities of police officers to an irreducible minimum, thereby reducing the number of complaints of corruption and brutality, and then to heighten the perception of the community at large, in all neighborhoods, that they are truly safe, then I think I will have done my job. The integrity of the department, the reliability of the department, the strength of the department as a viable entity in government are all valid goals that must be achieved. If in

'We are on the cutting edge of an entirely new frontier in police service. Total service to the total community.'

whatever tenure I have I can achieve at least that, then I will have made my mark. But I think it's incumbent upon me and whoever succeeds me to maintain that vigilance, not to slip back to the old days, or to the old ways. We have to be cognizant that we are on the cutting edge of an entirely new frontier in police service, which must, of necessity, be just that — service. With integrity, with honesty, with diplomacy, with empathy, but service nevertheless. Total service to the total community.

Jobs

Police Training Position. The Georgia Police Academy is accepting resumes for a new position in major case studies. Employment is dependent upon legislative approval of funds.

The person hired for the position will instruct and supervise a series of courses designed to develop law enforcement and prosecutorial personnel in the investigation of major criminal cases.

Emphasis will be placed upon the individual's experience in major case investigations. Pending funding, final interviews will be held during the first two weeks of June, with employment to be effective on August 1, 1985. A background investigation, including polygraph test, will be required.

To apply, send resumes to: Rankin Thomas, Director of Administrative Services, Georgia Police Academy, 959 East Confederate Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30316. For additional information, contact the above at (404) 656-6105.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). Fayetteville, N.C., pop. 68,000, is accepting applications for lateral entry, non-supervisory positions. Advancement and career development opportunities offered. Salary is \$14,598-\$16,899 per year; excellent benefit package included.

Applicants must meet basic requirements for police officer positions, including: be a U.S. citizen; present original high school diploma or GED certificate meeting minimum state standards; have already reached the age of 21; be able to obtain a valid North Carolina driver's license; provide proof of military service (Discharge DD-214) if a veteran; no felony or misdemeanor convictions, and be in good physical condition (vision correctable to 20/20 in both eyes and free from color blindness).

Lateral entry applicants must

also be currently certified as a law enforcement officer and have two years of experience and be currently employed as a law enforcement officer.

If interested and qualified, apply at any time to: City of Fayetteville Personnel Department, Room 123 City Hall, 116 Green Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301. The City of Fayetteville is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Police Officers. The Oakland Police Department is seeking additional officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old prior to appointment, possess high school diploma or GED and hold a valid California driver's license prior to appointments.

The positions offer promotional opportunities, educational incentives and a starting salary of \$2,045.80 per month while attending the police academy. Top salary is \$36,141.88 per year (including holiday, uniform and longevity pay). Benefits include paid medical, dental and sick leave benefits, three weeks annual paid vacation, college and/or course tuition reimbursement and retirement at age 50.

To apply, write or call: Oakland Police Department, Recruiting Unit, 455 Seventh Street, Room 120, Oakland, CA 94607. Tel.: (415) 273-3338. The department is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Females and minorities desired.

Police Officers. The San Jose, Calif., Police Department has continuous openings for police officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old and have 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units. Vision must be no worse than 20/40 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or have applied for citizenship at

least one year prior to application to the department. All applicants must meet Civil Service medical profile and have a valid driver's license. California lateral entry candidates may waive the academy training and start at a higher salary.

Starting salary is \$2,425, rising to a top step of \$3,172 per month.

All inquiries should be directed to: San Jose Police Department, Recruiting Unit, 201 W. Mission Street, San Jose, CA 95103. Telephone: (408) 277-4951. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Police Officers. The Atlanta Department of Public Safety has continuous openings for police officers. Qualified applicants will be used to compile an eligibility list to fill vacant positions.

Requirements include: high school diploma or GED; 20 to 35 years old; vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20; weight proportionate to height; U.S. citizen; pass medical examination and physical test, as well as written test, psychological and polygraph exams, a background investigation and an oral interview. All candidates must meet minimum state training standards.

Salary is \$16,335 per year after completing police academy, increasing to \$25,006. Fringe benefits include overtime pay, educational incentive pay and eligibility for retirement at age 55 after 25 years of service. Uniforms and equipment provided; health, life and dental insurance available.

Direct inquiries to: Recruiting Officer, Atlanta Police Bureau, 175 Decatur Street, Atlanta, GA 30335. Telephone: (404) 658-6040.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The City of Bellevue, Wash., population 80,000, is seeking an experienced police officer.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age and have a minimum

of two years of college and 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer.

Salary ranges from \$1,907 to \$2,293 per month, depending on background. Top step pay is \$2,442 per month. Excellent medical, dental and retirement benefits are included, along with 11 paid holidays and 13 days annual leave to start. All uniforms and equipment provided.

To inquire or apply, write or call: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 90012, Bellevue, WA 98009. Telephone: (206) 455-7854.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$1,605 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished. Police officers participate in the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Police Officers. The City of Florence, S.C., is seeking career law enforcement officers. The department, which has an authorized strength of 75 sworn and civilian employees, serves a

population of approximately 32,000.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with high school diploma or GED. All applicants must be able to acquire a valid South Carolina driver's license. Copies of valid driver's license, birth certificate, high school diploma and military discharge papers (where applicable) must accompany application. All applicants must satisfactorily complete a background investigation, written test, psychological examination, series of interviews, polygraph examination, dexterity exam and medical.

Florence police officers work a 4-10 work schedule. Salary for the position ranges from \$12,700 to \$13,000, plus benefit and employee package that includes a college tuition reimbursement program.

To obtain additional information, write or call: Personnel Department, Room 103-C, Drawer PP, City-County Complex, Florence, SC 29501. Telephone: (803) 665-3158.

Deputy Director of Public Safety/Police Chief

Rapidly growing metro Atlanta county seeks exceptional police executive with strong leadership ability and extensive experience in modern police work.

Minimum qualifications: BS degree in public administration, police science or related field; ten years police experience, five of which must have been at management level in recognized law enforcement agency employing at least 200 sworn personnel, or equivalent combination of education and experience. Must be able to meet Georgia POST standards for police officer certification. Minimum starting salary \$38,257.

Send resume by July 1, 1985, to Gwinnett County Personnel, 240 Oak Street, Lawrenceville, GA 30245. EOE.

Forum:

Every response is a serious one

Continued from Page 8
from Seatrain Lines Inc., an international shipping firm, in return for labor peace. Indicted with him were Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano, a former Teamster boss and reputed Genovese-family operative, and several others. Named as unindicted co-conspirators were Salvatore "Sally Bugs" Briguglie and Armand "Cokey" Fagne. Unfortunately, they couldn't make it to the ball. Briguglie was shot to death in the Little Italy section of Manhattan in 1978. Fagne, like Judge Crater, simply disappeared from the good earth. The Briguglie brothers were also prime suspects in the disappearance of Teamster chief Jimmy Hoffa.

Almost every police officer can

cite cases which started innocuously and turned out to be blockbusters. The police officer, however, knows too well how many nonsensical calls are made to a police desk. When following up on such complaints, many prove to be without foundation. Nevertheless, sandwiched in the midst of the crank, false-alarm, eccentric and malicious calls are calls which later prove to be of great significance. When responding, the police officer has to take all complaints in dead seriousness. He should adhere to training procedures and safety precautions. Who knows, it might just be a superior checking upon your efficiency. Or, more importantly, it might be another Rosenberg case.

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Upcoming Events

JULY

15-19. Law Enforcement Instructor Training. Sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas.

15-19. Technical Intercept Countermeasures. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

15-19. Advanced Forensic Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

16-17. Tactical Supervision of Critical Incidents. Presented by DanCor Ltd. To be held in Portland, Me. Fee: \$90.

17-18. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Omaha. Fee: \$65.

17-23. Second World Congress of Victimology. Sponsored by Victimology: An International Journal. To be held in Rome, Italy. Registration fee: \$250 before June 1; \$295 thereafter.

18-19. Child Abuse Symposium: Recognition and Investigation. Presented by DanCor Ltd. To be held in Portland, Me. Fee: \$90.

18-22. Advanced Arson Investigation IV. Presented by Northern Arizona University and the Arizona Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators. To be held in Flagstaff, Ariz. Tuition fee: \$96.

22-23. Advanced Weaponry. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

22-23. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

22-23. Security Stress and Burnout Management. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

22-24. Police Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

22-25. Sex Crime Investigation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

22-26. Locks & Locking Devices. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

22-26. Organized Crime. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

23-24. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Virginia Beach, Va. Fee: \$65.

23-26. Financial Investigative Techniques for Narcotics Cases. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$125.

29-August 2. Advanced Surveillance Photography. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

29-August 2. Institutional Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$325.

30-31. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Jackson, Wyo. Fee: \$65.

AUGUST

3-4. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Denver, Colo. Fee: \$65.

3-24. Crime and Justice in China: A Study Tour. Sponsored by the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association. Total tour price, including round-trip airfare from San Francisco: \$3,463.

4-6. Tire Forensics for the Traffic Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

5-6. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

5-7. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

5-9. Management of Covert Operations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

5-9. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

5-9. Organized Crime. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

5-9. Executive Development Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

6-9. Supervisors' Seminar. Sponsored by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

7-8. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

7-9. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

10-11. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Wayne, N.J. Fee: \$65.

10-November 8. 74th Administrative Officers Course. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$1,200.

11-16. Advanced Juvenile Justice Management Institute. Sponsored by the National College of Juvenile Justice. To be held in Reno, Nev.

12-13. Contemporary Investigative Techniques. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

12-13. Physical Security: Condominiums, Hotels, Offices, Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

12-16. Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

12-16. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

12-16. Crime Prevention/Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

12-16. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.

12-16. Public Safety Training Officer Development. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

15-16. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

18-21. National Institute on Child Sexual Abuse Victims. Conducted by the National

Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Registration fee: \$145 before July 23; \$165 after July 23.

18-23. Law Enforcement Diving and Body Recovery. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

19-20. Contemporary Investigative Techniques. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

19-23. Crime Prevention and the Terrorist Threat. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

19-23. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

19-23. Hazardous Materials Team Training. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

19-23. Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

19-30. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

20-23. Introduction to Computer-Related Crimes. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$65.

26-30. Unconventional Personal Combat. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

26-30. Computers in Law Enforcement. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

SEPTEMBER

5-June 14, 1986. 60th Annual Police Administration Training Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee (tuition and texts): \$6,000.

9-13. Computer Programming for Police Managers. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Tuition: \$400.

9-13. Advanced Strategic Reaction Team Training. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

9-13. Technical Surveillance Investigators Retraining. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$695.

9-13. Internal Affairs Investigation. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$125.

9-20. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

9-27. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$775.

15-20. National Police Planners Conference. Sponsored by the National Association of Police Planners. To be held in Portsmouth, Va. Fee: \$195 (members), \$215 (non-members).

16-19. Internal Affairs/Deadly Force. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Tuition: \$250.

17-18. Advanced Weaponry. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

19. Medical Conditions Affecting Driving. Co-sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy at Sam Houston State University and the Texas Department of Health. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Free of charge to Texas peace officers.

23-24. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Berryville, Va. Fee: \$350.

23-27. Master User Microcomputer. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$126.

23-27. Security in Public Institutions. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

23-October 4. Technical Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

28-27. Physical Security: Condominiums, Hotels, Offices, Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

29-October 1. T.I.E. Conference (Training, Industries and Education). Co-sponsored by the Illinois Correctional Association and the Correctional Education Association. To be held in Chicago. For information, contact: Illinois Host Committee, 1301 Concordia Court, P.O. Box 4902, Springfield, IL 62708-4902. Telephone: (217) 522-2666.

30-October 2. Controlling Civil Disturbances. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

30-October 4. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

DanCor Ltd. Police Training, 2387 Rippey Court, El Cajon, CA 92020.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta.

GA 30371. Tele: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno,

NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Northern Arizona University, Continuing Education Division, Box 4117, Flagstaff, AZ 86011. Tel.: (602) 523-4212.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703)

955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

University of Louisville, School of Justice Administration, Attn: Prof. Ronald M. Holmes, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6567.

U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association, Attn: John Hagedorn, 2360 N. 45th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53208. Tel.: (414) 449-3501.

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, 3273 Teesdale Street, Basement Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Tel.: (215) 331-0645.

World Congress of Victimology, 2353 North Vernon Street, Arlington, VA 22207. Tel.: (703) 528-8872.

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